



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Republic of South Africa-Angola

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been declared "persona non grata" in Angola, Luanda Radio and Johannesburg Radio reported. Luanda has claimed that "Angolan air space was systematically violated by South African aircraft" between 29 October and 2 November, when aircraft allegedly delivered "assorted heavy and light war materiel, ammunition, and other logistical equipment," Luanda Radio stated.

Angola

According to a Johannesburg TV report, there is a "full-scale civil war" going on in Angola. According to the report, "heavy artillery and tank battles" are raging less than 70 kilometers from Luanda. The report states that UNITA troops are "gaining ground as they fight their way across the country."

Liberia

The ECOWAS Mini-Summit held in Abuja "has decided to impose sanctions on all warring factions in Liberia," Lago Radio reported on 7 November. The Committee of Nine has "mandated" their foreign ministers and the executive secretary of ECOWAS to make the necessary representations to the UN Security Council.

Mozambique

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama issued a communique stating that he was "worried about Frelimo's "maneuvers". These manevres have five goals: "to provoke counterattacks and to continue the war; to "thwart" free and fair elections; "to perpetuate the Frelimo regime in power; to continue the flow of aid to Frelimo leaders; and, to deprive Renamo of the "merit and recognition it enjoys internationally."

ECOWAS Holds Summit on Liberia in Abuja**Sanctions Imposed**

AB0711212192 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] has decided to impose sanctions on all warring factions in Liberia. This is equal [as heard] to failure to comply with the provisions of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. The sanctions are deemed to have come into force with effect from the 5th of this month, which was the deadline given to them by the Cotonou summit of the 20th of last month. At the end of their meeting this evening in Abuja, the Committee of Nine mandated their foreign ministers and the executive secretary of the subregional organization to proceed to New York to make necessary representations to the United Nations Security Council. This is to secure the Council's endorsement of the ECOWAS sanctions and making it mandatory for the entire international community.

'Summit of Firmness'

AB0811193792 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République de Guinée in French 0900 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Interview with Guinean Broadcasting Corporation special correspondent Mamadou Ba Diabate, who traveled with Guinean President Lansana Conte to the 7 November Abuja Economic Community of West African States summit on Liberia, by station announcer Sekou Mady in Conakry—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Mady] Mamadou Ba Diabate, it seems as if the Abuja summit was an opportunity to express how tired the community is of what is happening in Liberia. The accused are known, but they are wearing masks. In the meantime, they are unknown, but for how long? This is a question to be answered. Meanwhile, brief us on the highlights of the Abuja summit, which was described as the summit of firmness. Good morning, Diabate.

[Diabate] Good morning Sekou Mady. It is necessary to divide this summit into three acts.

Act One: The indictment by those countries which can be described as the front line countries. These are the countries that form the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]. These were the most violent indictments that I have ever heard since we began following the Liberian issue two and a half years ago. Those who are supporting Taylor are as guilty as he is, Nigerian President Ibrahim Gbadamasi Babangida said loudly. Imagine the congress hall full of a team of heads of state. Very few of them were at ease.

Act Two: The argument of the countries, let us say, of the rear base. Beninese President Nicephore Soglo outlined their attitude by recommending a political approach to

the crisis, and (?went further) and raised two questions upon which, according to him, the solution of the crisis depends.

1. Who is interested in (?destroying) ECOWAS?
2. Who is afraid of free and democratic elections in Liberia? These are two questions which he has refused to answer.

These are questions which ushered in the third act—a closed-door meeting. A closed meeting which, according to Nicephore Soglo, is necessary to save ECOWAS and to reach an agreement. This third act was the longest. It lasted almost five hours. Result: A joint military and political action, which is yet another compromise. It is not new, but there is one risk. The fact is that in going from one agreement to another, one runs the risk of compromising, as someone said. But on the other hand, what is a step forward is that today, after several efforts to circumvent the Guinean approach to the Liberian crisis, this Guinean approach stands out as the most appropriate platform for restoring peace to this brotherly country. Once again, the quality of Guinean participation in this summit was marked by discretion, firmness, and efficiency in deeds, not words. [passage omitted]

ECOMOG Chief on New Mandate

AB0811222692 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Following yesterday's meeting in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, West African leaders have announced the immediate introduction of economic sanctions against the warring factions in Liberia. A communique after the summit also called for a cease-fire to be observed in Liberia on Tuesday [10 November] as well as an appeal to more ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] member states to send more troops to join the West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force presently in Liberia. The moves come after three weeks of heavy fighting around the Liberian capital, Monrovia, between Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the ECOMOG force.

Well, after the meeting, Sola Odunfa spoke to ECOMOG field commander, Major General Adetunde Olurin and asked him whether it was really necessary to send more troops to join ECOMOG.

[Begin recording] [Olurin] Anyway, (?that is order) to make sure that we give confidence to all the warring factions. For example, Taylor has accused so many countries of not trusting some of these countries. [sentence as heard] But we are there and other countries are there, I think that confidence can be achieved and every other fellow could see what ECOMOG is actually doing.

Whether ECOMOG is neutral or not. And that, I feel that the issue of getting other support from other countries is very relevant.

[Odunfa] So, are you satisfied with the Abuja decisions?

[Olurin] Yes, I am satisfied. The mandate given to ECOMOG is very clear, and ECOMOG will do all within its power to make sure that we implement the Yamoussoukro IV Accords accordingly.

[Odunfa] There appears to be a stalemate in the war now, especially with Charles Taylor's forces, the NPFL forces on the outskirts of Monrovia. Can you give a description of the situation on the ground?

[Olurin] There is no stalemate as such. We were attacked by NPFL troops. Their intention was to get into Monrovia. We contained that and we held them back. They cannot get into Monrovia. And what is next now, when we start implementing the Yamoussoukro IV Accords, we have to encamp all warring factions, including the NPFL fighters.

[Odunfa] And do you see the ECOMOG being capable of doing that?

[Olurin] Why not? Why not? We are there to do that. And there is no reason for our not being able to do that.

[Odunfa] As at now, what are the prospects for a successful implementation of the peace plan?

[Olurin] Well, as far as we are concerned, the various factions should respect the cease-fire declared from midnight, 10th of November, and after that they should respond in good faith to ECOMOG efforts and we see pleasure and neutrality—we are all from various countries of ECOMOG—and we will do everything to bring all this bloodshed to a halt and make sure that people can go about their business without molestation, and those who are interested in taking part in the political process do so without any molestation.

[Odunfa] As you are going back now, are you eager to meet Charles Taylor in person?

[Olurin] Of course, I am eager to meet any leader of any faction that is part of the faction that is within the Liberian crisis. Our duty is to make sure that we resolve the issue between them and let them accept the peace process so that Liberia can go ahead to live in peace and comfort.

[Odunfa] For how long do you think the war will continue?

[Olurin] I don't think that I am in a position to state categorically how long the war will continue. All I care is that those who are responsible for this outrage should call it a quit so that peace can return to Liberia very quickly. [end recording]

Babangida Proposals

AB0711161092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has put forward a five-point proposal to end the protracted fighting in Liberia. They include enlargement of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to involve troops from all ECOWAS countries and an immediate cease-fire which entails the encampment and disarmament of all warring parties in ECOMOG [as heard]. Others are the endorsement of sanctions against Charles Taylor by the UN Security Council, the fixing of a date two months from the cease-fire, the holding of democratic elections, and the invitation of the OAU and the United Nations to monitor the elections.

President Babangida made the proposals today in Abuja while addressing an ECOWAS summit on the Liberian crisis. General Babangida explained that contribution of troops by all ECOWAS, especially the friends of Charles Taylor, would underscore the trust and confidence which Taylor claims he needed to comply with the Yamoussoukro Accord. He noted that the sanctions decision which was now in force must receive the approbation and endorsement of the Security Council to prevent outside groups from sending military weapons to any warring faction in Liberia.

Cameroon**Government Reacts 'Negatively' to EEC 'Appeal'**

AB0811142692 Dakar PANA in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Nov. (CAMNEWS/PANA)—The Cameroonian Government has reacted negatively to an appeal by the European Economic Community (EEC) for the respect of peace in the country.

In a statement in Yaounde Friday [6 November], the government said it regretted that the EEC did not condemn the assassinations and destruction of citizens' property by supporters of John Fru Ndi's Social Democratic Front.

It also blamed the EEC gave the impression that the basic rights of Cameroonians belonging to the president's party were of no interest to it. [sentence as received]

The government said it was determined to maintain peace and protect the rights of all Cameroonians, as spelled out in President Paul Biya's swearing-in speech on 3 November 1992.

Turning to the voting irregularities mentioned by the EEC in regard to the presidential elections held on 11 October, the government said these allegations had been found by the Supreme Court to be baseless and incapable of affecting the election results.

Chad**Cabinet Meets; Unions, Other Issues Discussed**

AB0711204092 Ndjamea Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] The Cabinet held a regular session today under the chairmanship of His Excellency Idriss Deby, president of the Republic and head of state.

Three items were featured on the agenda: First, at the insistence of the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, the minister read a report prepared as part of monitoring operations under the Geneva III Conference. The strategies and action programs for promoting the private sector bill was signed at the Cabinet meeting. After consideration, this bill was returned to the Ministry for a more in-depth study.

Second, at the insistence of the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development, the Cabinet examined a bill approving the establishment of the industrial and pharmaceuticals company in Chad. The bill was passed, subject to clarifications on training local executives.

Third, at the insistence of the same ministry, the Cabinet considered a bill conferring general status on cooperative oriented groups and cooperative societies in Chad. The

bill was returned for further scrutiny by the office of the minister before being reintroduced to the Cabinet.

Finally, the Cabinet assessed the industrial climate and the behavior of certain workers. It noted, among others, that since the Chadian Trade Union Federation [UST] was suspended and its activities banned, some union leaders have been acting in a manner that challenges state authority. Hence, the UST president and one of his associates were picked up for questioning and later released.

Rwanda**President Notes Clinton's 'Brilliant Victory'**

EA0611173592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Message of congratulations from President Juvenal Habyarimana to U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton]

[Text] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, has sent a message of congratulations to the President-elect of the United States. The message reads as follows:

Your brilliant victory in the 3 November presidential elections gives me the opportunity to send to you and the American people, on behalf of the Rwandan people and in my own name, my deepest and warmest congratulations.

The election results, which promoted you to the highest office in the United States, show that the American people have great confidence in you and indicate their formal acknowledgement of your distinguished qualities as a statesman concerned with his country's interests.

I am happy with the longstanding excellent relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. I am sure that these relations will be strengthened further for the benefit of our two peoples. I seize the occasion of this pleasant continuity [words indistinct] American people by best wishes of happiness and prosperity.

Yours truly,

[Signed] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda.

Zaire**'High-Ranking Officer' Said Behind Looting**

AB0611105292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] Sources from the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Security in Zaire, have reported that a high-ranking officer has distributed important funds to soldiers to organize looting in Kisangani, at about 1,000 km

northeast of Kinshasa. The communique was published by the government but it did not give further details on who the high-ranking officer was and in what conditions the funds were distributed at a military garrison in Kinshasa on 3 November.

The government communique added that the Haut Zaire governor, the military authorities, as well as security forces were warned to take all measures to prevent acts of violence. The government also called on Zairians in general and the people of Haut Zaire in particular, to report any act perpetrated by troublemakers.

It should be recalled that lootings perpetrated by soldiers took place last month in Mbadaenga, capital city of Equateur Province, 600 km north of Kinshasa. The city was ransacked along with religious medical centers.

Tension Between Government, Army Noted

AB0711075092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] In Zaire, tension between the government and the Army is rising. The Army is protesting accusations made by the government on 4 November that some military personnel allegedly received sizable amounts of money to organize looting in Kisangani.

Meanwhile, the Belgian authorities have accused President Mobutu of preventing Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba from carrying out his tasks.

Commander Slain; Troops Urged To Remain 'Calm'

LD0811232292 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] Following the tribal conflicts which have been prevailing in Shaba for several months, an unfortunate incident involving the death of the commander of the 143d Battalion and his bodyguard has just taken place at Kayembe in the subregion of Kolwezi on 6 November. In fact, having received information on some armed elements of the (Juferi) in the localities of (Ngianda), (Nginameyi), and (Kalemene) in the zone of (Muchacha), a combing operation was waged by members of the 143d Battalion in these localities on 5 November. During the reconnaissance operation around Kayembe station on 6 November, with a view to making contact with the customary chiefs, the commander of the 143d Battalion and his bodyguard were killed and mutilated in a cowardly fashion by elements of the (Juferi).

The chief of general staff of the Zairean Armed Forces has called on troops to display calm. A delegation composed of the interim commander of the 1st Military Region and the higher military public prosecutor has urgently gone to the place to conduct an investigation in order to determine the responsibilities of the various groups so that justice is done. This communique is thus issued in Kinshasa on 8 November and is signed by the chief of general staff of the Zairean Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Mahele Liyeko Bokungu.

Ethiopia

Restructuring of Southern Regions Noted

EA0711094392 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Text] Presidents of three southern regional councils have said that the merging of the five regions and the restructuring of the southern Ethiopia administrative regions will play a key role in laying down a strong foundation for the formation of one Ethiopia. This was stated by Mr. Ahmad Muktar, Mr. Wendrad Kasa, and Mr. Gethun Gidago, presidents of regions 7, 9, and 10. They were giving a statement to a team of journalists covering the Awasa conference of the people of southern Ethiopia.

The presidents recalled that the peoples of the south, who constitute [a] diversity of nationality groups, were oppressed for years by the past rulers of the country. They said that the conference has helped to bring together the people of the [three] vast regions. They said such measures would contribute greatly to the development of the regions in particular and the country in general.

Kenya

Moi Expands Export Retention Scheme'

EA0711091692 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Nov 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today announced that the government has authorized the Central Bank to extend the export retention scheme to traditional exports like tea and coffee, whereby the exporters will be allowed to retain 50 percent of their export earnings in their accounts in Kenya's banks. The president observed that this measure, coupled with the recent decision [words indistinct] retain their foreign exchange earnings, constitutes a major step towards liberalization of exchange control in this country. The president, therefore, invited both foreign and local investors to take full advantage of the improved investment climate. Noting that Kenyans are industrious people, the president said that the government will continue to be committed to providing the enabling environment to allow Kenyans to exploit these qualities in full.

The president was speaking at Central Bank of Kenya during the annual luncheon hosted in his honor by the bank. The president observed that businessmen, industrialists, traders, and farmers are key players to the country's future prosperity and appealed to the banking sector to support these enterprising people to realize their dreams. President Moi said that the government has moved from a system of tight controls to a more liberal one based on market incentives. As part of the liberalization process President Moi pointed out that the

government is reducing progressively its direct involvement in day-to-day trade and commerce.

The president further pointed out that the government was encouraging Kenyans to take control of non-strategic parastatals through the purchase of shares or outright purchase. He added that these organizations will in future be operating in a free market and will have to be more efficient and dynamic than they are today.

President Moi confirmed that the government will continue implementing the economy liberalization program for the sake of economic growth. He pointed out that there was need to maintain growth in manufacturing, in agriculture, and in the export market as well as in tourism. He noted that it was only in speedy growth that the country would be able to provide jobs, medical facilities, education, and all essential services to wananchi [citizens]. [passage omitted]

KANU, DP Fight Police, Each Other in Mombasa

EA0811142992 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Riots erupted in Mombasa this morning as supporters of opposition Democratic Party [DP] clashed with ruling party Kenya African National Union [KANU] youth at the sprawling Majengo shanty area. Eyewitnesses said that the fracas began around 0700 after chanting KANU youths removed DP posters and flags. DP supporters then retaliated by removing and burning KANU flags next to the Majengo KANU headquarters.

Dozens of riot police, who rushed to the scene to quell the fracas, were engaged in running battles as the two groups forgot their differences and started hurling stones at the helmeted police. By mid-day, heavily-armed riot police were still patrolling the Majengo area where several youths have been arrested in connection with the riots.

Somalia

Aidid on Measures To Safeguard Mogadishu Port

EA0811215592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] A statement released by the office of Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress, said that the following decisions had been made after he conducted a working tour today to Mogadishu Port, saw the security situation there, met WFP and CARE officials based at the port, and held consultations with police officers and officials of the Ministry of Ports:

1. From now on, the main part of the port will be free of weapons and armored vehicles mounted with heavy guns;
2. The important part of the port, which will be free of weapons and armored vehicles mounted with heavy guns, and the rest of the port will be demarcated by a dividing line;
3. The security forces will fully discharge their security responsibilities and will bar anyone with a firearm from crossing the line which passes (?near) the third depot all the way to the walls which encompass the port;
4. The area surrounding the port, port offices, and lights will be repaired immediately;
5. The repair costs will be met by CARE and WFP agencies;
6. Port laborers and all civilian workers will get new identification cards with their pictures;
7. All containers will be moved to near the walls where they can act as barriers;
[passage containing point eight indistinct];
9. All squatters and hawkers should be removed from within the port immediately;
10. Except for port workers, security forces, laborers, officials, and port authorities, no one will be allowed to enter the port. Any unauthorized person found in the port will be arrested and handed over to the police;
11. A health center will be created at the port;
12. Buses outside the port will be removed to (Bigito) and Ceel Gaab;
13. Anyone defying these orders will be dealt with according to the law;
14. Anyone found trying to loot food supplies or committing acts of banditry will be shot on the spot;
15. The security forces will mount a 24-hour guard.

The commander of these forces is called upon to see that the security operation is carried out. [passage indistinct].

New UN Envoy Kittani Arrives

EA0811224292 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1815 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Senior Pilot Abdi Osman Farah, the vice chairman of the United Somali Congress, today accorded a warm welcome to Ambassador Ismat Kittani, the UN envoy to Somalia, who arrived at Mogadishu International Airport. At the airport, Mr. Abdi Osman and Ambassador Kittani exchanged greetings. Ambassador Kittani said he would start his work as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Abdalrashid Sheikh Ahmed Harar, our reporter who covered Ambassador Kittani's arrival, also reported that today's security situation at the airport was quite normal, as opposed to what was said in misinformed reports disseminated by some of world's electronic media.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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RSA-Angolan Relations, Effects Viewed

No Support for UNITA

MB0711123192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] South Africa's Foreign Ministry has rejected allegations that the government is supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] efforts to destabilize Angola. A statement from the South African ministry says the government wants the democratic effort to progress in Angola.

The statement followed allegations by Angola's foreign minister that Pretoria is providing logistical and arms support to UNITA. Angolan radio reported that Pedro de Castro van Dunem said Pik Botha would no longer be allowed in Angola. Botha has been mediating in the Angolan election dispute since the rebel group, UNITA, rejected the September poll results. The dispute reached crisis proportions this week when over 1,000 people were killed in bloody battles between UNITA and the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

Subversion Claims Denied

MB0611094492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907
GMT 6 Nov 92

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 6 SAPA—Foreign Affairs has described as absurd reports that Minister Pik Botha had attempted to subvert the Angolan and Mozambican peace processes.

The weekly newspaper NEW NATION on Friday [6 November] alleged that Mr. Botha had acted against the Governments of Mozambique and Angola in an attempt by South Africa to play a more dominant role in the region and increase its standing with the Western governments.

This was at a time when the SA Government was facing serious political challenges from the African National Congress, said the newspaper.

The report said Mr. Botha had:

- urged a number of countries involved in the peace process in Angola to withdraw and leave the matter to South Africa,
- unsuccessfully tried to dissuade Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Dhlakama Afonso from signing the ceasefire agreement between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo,
- demanding that the accord between Frelimo and Renamo be signed in South Africa.

In reaction the minister's spokesman, Mr. Awie Marais, said the NEW NATION had also carried a story in last week's edition which had proved devoid of all truth.

This report had alleged that the SA Government had sabotaged an imminent MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] victory in the recent Angolan elections and had threatened a resumption of civil war if UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was not accommodated in a government of national unity.

"These claims are so absurd that it does not warrant comment from the minister," said Mr. Marais.

Botha Interviewed

MB0611192392 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Telephone interview with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria by Robin White on the "Focus on Africa" program; first paragraph is studio introduction; date not given—recorded]

[Text] One of the main brokers in the peace efforts is South Africa, in spite of their past invasion in Angola and former support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been in and out trying to get Jonas Savimbi and President dos Santos to settle their differences, but so far progress has been virtually imperceptible. On the line to Pretoria, Robin White asked Mr. Botha if he was despairing about the Angola situation.

[Botha] I spoke to Dr. Savimbi this afternoon. I am really impressed by his positive attitude. He is prepared to accept the elections results. He named quite a number of places where he contacted his commanders and persuaded them to accept the cease-fire and persuaded them to accept that UNITA had a role to play in terms of the electoral results, which was the advice I gave him in the first instance. His main concern this afternoon was the position at a place called Caxito. This place is about half an hours drive from Luanda and there is a UNITA commander in-charge and he's complained that MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Luanda are threatening this commander with a tank and heavy armor assault and because they threatened that, this UNITA commander blows up bridges and installations so Savimbi's appeal was to stop threatening this commander and he, Savimbi, will deal with him. He will persuade him to fall in line with the cease-fire idea and this is at the present moment my main occupation, namely to ask other governments including the British Government to assist us in persuading President dos Santos to stop this threatening activity and rather to deal with Dr. Savimbi himself directly.

[White] But as I understand it Mr. Botha, UNITA itself seized Caxito, that they were the aggressors there?

[Botha] But you know in a situation of this nature, what happened last week in Luanda itself, it is not going to help us to sit and judge. My activity is geared to move towards a new era and a new situation.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

[White] Mr. Botha, how much influence do you yourself have over Dr. Savimbi?

[Botha] Well, I don't know, except to say that the MPLA approached me and said that he [Savimbi] held in detention a very famous MPLA general called a General (Noguedo) and two colonels. I appealed to Dr. Savimbi two days ago to release them, he did so immediately. This is the kind of thing that I want. I want goodwill, I want concrete steps of goodwill, of releasing prisoners on both sides and they heeded it.

[White] But now, what exactly can you do, Mr. Botha, I mean many people believe that you, as one of UNITA's long-time backers, you could actually order him to do it and he would have to do it.

[Botha] Good heavens, I have no influence over him as far as that is concerned. I can only rely, as you put it, on the historical antecedents, no more because we are not giving him any assistance any longer. If I did it, I could of course close the tape, but I don't have that kind of influence. I have only friendship and respect, I hope, and I can't misuse it, but I am using it to the best advantage and towards peace in Angola because what happens in Angola is important to us in South Africa. It is important to the whole region of southern Africa. If we are to resolve our differences by resorting to arms and force and conflict, then we've got no hope, we will be doomed. The industrialized nations will turn against us.

[White] Mr. Botha, some people argue that you are one of the parties who got Angola into this mess and its your job to get Angola out of this mess?

[Botha] No, no, no, no, no, no. Look, that is an over simplification, please. The problem started way back in '74, '75, with Cuban involvement. Now, not talk about that, I can keep you for hours...

[White, interrupting] But it was also a question of South African involvement?

[Botha] No, no, no, but there were 50,000 Cuban troops. Look I am not prepared to discuss the past. I am interested in the future, but the record of the past is clear. How can you tell me you are not aware of 50,000 Cuban troops? There was a conventional threat; the Russians were in there, the old Soviet Union. Please, I mean surely you ought to know that there is a major change in the whole world as far as these matters are concerned.

[White] So what are you going to do now, Mr. Botha; are you prepared to go back in Angola to help with the process?

[Botha] Well, I am doing it right at this moment, I am doing it night and day. I am appealing to both leaders; I went there twice. What more can I do? We have put two aircraft into Luanda today, carrying 300 people including your own citizens [sentence as heard]; including 30, 40 citizens of Zambia. What more can do?

[White] But are you prepared to go back there yourself?

[Botha] I am prepared to go there, of course I am. I am interested in peace and stability in the whole of southern Africa. If we don't do it, I say to you, including Britain, the whole world will turn its back on Africa and say: Look, this is a dark continent, forget them. They are not interested in solutions, they are not interested in economic development, they are not interested in stability. Let's forget them and just carry on. This is my fear.

[White] Do you think it would be a good idea for a UN peacekeeping force to go in there now?

[Botha] Yes, I think it will be a good idea and I have conveyed this idea through the secretary general of the UN.

[White] And what was his response to that?

[Botha] Well, he was positive, sympathetic, but of course he can't act on his own.

[White] Presumably you would be prepared to send South African troops in there as part of that force but....

[Botha, interrupting] No, no, no, no. I mean in no circumstances can I go along with that.

[White] Why not?

[Botha] I don't want us to be involved in any military actions whatsoever.

[White] So what leverage do you have in Angola?

[Botha] The only leverage I have is to hold out the carrot of economic development for the whole region—the necessity of development.

[White] When you speak to Dr. Savimbi, what kind of mood is he in at the moment?

[Botha] He was in a very positive mood this afternoon. I told him: Look, you haven't lost. Yes, you lost in the elections but I said to him you haven't lost a battle. Your graph is running upwards. Go and participate in parliament. You have 70 plus representatives. Go and accept the offer of President dos Santos to share power for a while. If the two of you then want to have another round of presidential elections, do it. But at this moment stop the war, stop the killing. Abide by the cease-fire and then I am prepared to assist both to move into a position of power sharing for a while. If they want to make it permanent, it's their affair, but of greatest importance at the moment is to prevent further clashes, further vengeance, further bitterness.

No Savimbi Surrender

MB0611145192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348
GMT 6 Nov 92

[By Rams Matlala]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 6 SAPA—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has sworn he will not surrender under any

circumstances, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria on Friday.

Mr Botha, who was at the Waterkloof airbase in Pretoria to meet refugees evacuated from Angola, said the formal rebel leader had told him the Angolan Government was holding high-ranking UNITA officers in a bid to force him to surrender.

Dr Savimbi had also told him the situation in Angola remained explosive.

The first of the two "mercy flights" brought 169 passengers including women and children from Angola. The Safair plane touched down at 2.25pm.

A British citizen, Mr Kandakah Manoharam who works for a British company in Luanda, said they were housed at the hotel near the airport in the Angolan capital and had not felt their lives were in danger.

He hoped the situation would cool down soon so that he could return to his job.

The second flight is expected later on Friday afternoon.

Angola exploded into violence in September immediately after its first multiparty elections following 16 years of civil war, when UNITA accused the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government of electoral fraud.

On Thursday Mr Botha told a news briefing that Mr Savimbi had said he was ready to negotiate for peace and was ready to meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, "in principle".

ANC Call for MK Role in Natal Rejected

*MB0911073392 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 7 Nov 92*

[Text] Pretoria has rejected a call for the ANC [African National Congress] to be included in a joint security force to monitor political violence in Natal. Law and order spokesman, Captain Craig Kotze, says the government rejects the ANC call that its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] be part of a joint security venture in Natal. Kotze says Pretoria believes MK's part of the problem of violence.

The ANC call came as 2,000 SADF [South African Defense Force] soldiers were mobilized to assist the Defense Force, SAP [South African Police], and kwa-Zulu Police, in a joint security operation to quell the Natal conflict.

Government Welcomes ANC Position on Regionalism

MB0511185392 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] The government has welcomed the recognition given by the ANC [African National Congress] in its

discussion paper to the importance of regional government, but says there are still major differences on this matter.

The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, told a news conference in Pretoria that suggestions by the ANC that there should be 16 regions raised the question of how serious the organization was about regions. So many regions could not all be economically viable.

He said the ANC wanted a strong central government, with the regions having only residual taxing powers. The government believed that there could be both strong regional and central governments, with proper tax bases for each level of government.

RSA Ambassador to U.S. on Clinton Victory

MB0911070292 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Nov 92 pp 20, 21

[Article by South African Ambassador to the U.S. Harry Schwarz: "Our Needs Are Very Little Different From Those of the States"]

[Text] On January 20 Governor Bill Clinton will take over as US president, and the question repeatedly asked in South Africa is: how will this affect us?

President-elect Clinton is of humble origin, a self-made man, a Rhodes Scholar, able and personable.

His background on South Africa is orthodox Democratic Party; he opposed apartheid and supports sanctions.

In his own state of Arkansas, sanctions were imposed in February 1987, prohibiting the Public Employees System, after July 1, 1987, from making new investments in companies in business in or with South Africa which were not signatories to the Statement of Principles investment code.

The party election platform, which is regarded merely as a guideline and, in the past, has often been ignored by presidents, asked for the continuation of state and local sanctions, the continued existence of the Gramm Amendment, and implementation of an investment code—"until there is an irreversible, full and fair accommodation with the black majority to create a democratic government with full rights for all its citizens".

Violence is condemned. The collapse of negotiations regretted, a South Africa-American Enterprise Trade Board supported, and provision is made for consideration to be given to reimposing Federal sanctions.

Clinton issued a statement on the Ciskei shooting, supporting the right of public protest.

He has said that he wishes three events to occur: an end to violence and punishment of those responsible, maintenance of pressure on South Africa as set out in the Democratic Party platform, and, when the transition to democracy is assured, a programme of aid and investment incentives to help the new government overcome the legacy of apartheid.

I kept Clinton informed of developments in South Africa, even before he was a formal candidate for the Democratic Party nomination. He is, in my view, well informed on South Africa.

Initially he will focus more on the US economy, on jobs, health care and education, certainly in the initial period of his term of office.

There will be new approaches to foreign aid and these are likely to be linked to progress which directly benefits people; he will encourage democracy and a free-market economy.

Violence in South Africa and the lack of local investment in job creation means that South Africa imposes a sanction on itself. If we solve our problems, sanctions from the US are not an issue. If we do not, their presence makes no difference.

The new president will seek to encourage the negotiating process.

He may be lobbied to pressurise the parties to do so, and he is likely to be more sympathetic to the African National Congress than Inkatha.

There are some in South Africa who look upon the new president with fear, and others with hope.

I look back with gratitude to the Bush administration, but I look forward with hope to an administration headed by a man who, with his advisors, believes in human rights, who wishes to encourage true democracy, recognises the problem of minorities, realises that there must be positive job creation activity and attention to health care and education in his own country. He will understand our need to do the same.

ANC Statement on Further Indemnity Bill
MB0611183192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 6 Nov 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress [ANC]: "ANC press statement on the Further Indemnity Bill"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has consistently expressed its opposition to the Further Indemnity Bill and the way it was enacted. The ANC wants to put it

on record that it has no option, in the light of government intransigence, but to have the law nullified retroactively at the earliest possible opportunity.

The ANC believes that indemnification is an essential part of the process of national reconciliation. For such indemnification to serve the purpose of national reconciliation, it has to be a product of a national consensus worked out by an interim government of national unity. There was absolutely nothing compelling the government to enact this indemnity law with such indecent haste and disregard even for the procedures of the minority parliament.

After all, the government has released criminals of all descriptions by means ranging from politicising racist murderers such as Barend Strydom to inexplicable computer errors.

While the government was using the President's Council to rubber stamp a clearly unpopular law, some of that law's beneficiaries, such as the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] operatives, were sitting in court at the David Webster inquest intimidating witnesses or perjuring themselves. Others defied the court by absenting themselves in order to do CCB business. It is clear that many of those that will be indemnified in terms of this law are still involved in illegal destabilisation activities. Some are operating in Angola.

Under these circumstances the further indemnity law will last as long as apartheid has breath through nationalist rule and no longer. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity P.O.Box 61884 Marshalltown, 2107 6 November 1992

Minister Confirms 'Secret Deal' With CCB

MB0811104992 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Nov 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Dawn Barkhuizen: "Secret Nat Deal With CCB"]

[Text] The government struck a secret deal with the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] which effectively stops dissident agents from spilling the beans about covert operations.

The deal—confirmed yesterday by Defence Minister Gene Louw—was made within days of President de Klerk's announcement on October 3 that he was tabling the controversial Indemnity Bill in Parliament.

It also came 14 months after a group of Civil Cooperation Bureau agents threatened to expose details of the SADF [South African Defense Force] unit's dirty tricks which would embarrass President de Klerk and the government.

In terms of the deal made six weeks ago, some 20 CCB agents will receive improved retrenchment packages in exchange for the return of state assets they hold.

Since the CCB was officially disbanded in July last year, the agents—led by former CCB managing director Joe Verster—have made repeated requests for meetings with President de Klerk and three successive defence ministers.

Mr. Louw said yesterday the “rough agreement” demanded that agents return state assets which they hold.

These include the CCB's R[Rand]3-million pension fund and a R2.5-million ship the Margit Rye, bought with funds provided by the SADF as part of a CCB front operation.

Last weekend, Joe Verster flew abroad to shut down at least 15 external CCB projects and recover millions of rand transferred out of South Africa to fund the operations.

Mr. Louw flatly refused to give details of the deal to the *SUNDAY TIMES*, except to say: “The agreement is dependent on delivery by each party. Whatever property the CCB handled must be returned.”

He would not disclose how much CCB agents would be paid.

“The matter has been passed on to legal representatives on both sides. There are a few petty outstanding points that haven't been agreed on yet, but I believe finality is close,” said Mr. Louw.

“We were talking money and we insisted on performance as a criterion.”

He denied that the Indemnity Bill, signed early last week by President de Klerk, had been part of the discussions. He also declined to comment on the timing of the deal, which came shortly before the parliamentary session to discuss the Indemnity Bill and also the start of the inquest into murdered Johannesburg activist Dr. David Webster.

The agreement was reached after the cabinet agreed at its meeting on June 3 to the CCB's proposal that ombudsman Mr. Justice Piet van der Walt be authorised to examine their personnel and financial plan and individual employment contracts.

The proposal was made last September when the dissident agents threw down the gauntlet to the government in a document entitled *The Handling of the Financial Disbandment of the CCB by the SADF*.

Copies of the document—sent to top government officials, including President de Klerk—also demanded the appointment of an independent committee to deal with the agents' claims “before the CCB skeletons come out of the closet, and in particular, before a new government assumes power.”

The agents said they had lost confidence in the SADF's “steamroller approach” and warned that if the government continued to ignore their demands, information about a series of “extremely sensitive issues” would be

leaked to the media as part of a carefully designed plan to embarrass President de Klerk and the government.

To emphasise the gravity of their threat, the agents pointed out that “this is already happening ... with revelations about Inkatha funding.”

A spokesman for the agents said information about government funding of Inkatha rallies “was never leaked from within the inner circles of the SAP [South African Police], but came from people inside the SADF.”

The first salvo in the battle between the CCB and the government was fired in March last year. A group of agents sought an urgent hearing in the Pretoria Supreme court on their breach of contract claim amounting to more than R1.5-million from the government.

The court ruled that the matter was not urgent, although legislation was pending in parliament to indemnify former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the SADF against claims by dissatisfied CCB members.

The agents—including two women—claimed that the SADF owed them nearly R14-million outstanding medical aid benefits, leave pay and pensions.

In February this year, the auditor-general's report revealed that the CCB's R3-million pension fund had been paid over to a member of the organisation by an insurance company, and that “the member insists on certain indemnities before paying the money over to the SADF.”

On June 4, Defence Minister Gene Louw said the cabinet had decided at its meeting the day before that “unfinished matters” regarding the CCB should be referred to the ombudsman. This followed a request by Mr. Verster that CCB agents be allowed to give evidence to parliament's Joint Committee on Public Accounts, which was turned down by the chairman, Dr. Francois Jacobsz.

On October 3, President de Klerk announced in Gazankulu that the government would bring legislation before parliament granting amnesty to those who had committed politically motivated crimes but had not yet been charged or sentenced.

On October 12, the inquest into the murder of Dr. David Webster opened in the Rand Supreme Court, and parliament convened for a short session.

Three days later, a letter signed by Dr. Jannie Roux, director-general in President de Klerk's office, assured Joe Verster that the SADF had arranged for the state to pay his legal costs at the Webster inquest.

The following week, the Indemnity Bill was defeated in all three houses of parliament, and President de Klerk took the unusual step of referring it to the President's Council for approval.

This was given on October 30—the same day on which Mr. Verster agreed to testify at the Webster inquest, *in camera*.

However, when the Rand Supreme court convened last Monday, Mr. Verster's legal representative informed Mr. Justice Michael Stegmann that his client had gone abroad, and would not be available to give evidence until November 23.

On Tuesday, former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb admitted to the inquest that he had lied to the Harms Commission in March 1990 "to protect Joe Verster" and testified that political murders inside South Africa would have had to be approved by top SADF officers, including the then SADF chief, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Jordan Hits Out at ANC Powersharing 'Strategy'
MB0811112692 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Nov 92 p 11

[Report by Charlene Smith: "Top ANC Man in Scathing Attack on 'Sunset' Joe Slovo"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] ideologue Pallo Jordan has attacked the organisation's new strategy for negotiations, which envisages power-sharing with the government and protecting the status of the public service and security forces.

The ideas behind the new strategy were first floated by Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo in an article in the journal *African Communist*, but were refined and fleshed out at a recent meeting of top ANC negotiators.

A paper called "Strategic Perspective," which encapsulates the new thinking, was circulated to the ANC's Patriotic Front allies and branches last week.

In response, Dr. Jordan has produced a document of his own in which he describes the authors of the Strategic Perspective as "utterly confused" and "charmingly ignorant of the history of the 20th century."

His paper is a direct attack on the thinking of not just Mr. Slovo but other ANC heavyweights, such as Thabo Mbeki and Mac Maharaj. It was their input at the ANC's mid-October summit, attended by its full negotiations team (of which Dr. Jordan is not a member), that laid the basis for the Strategic Perspective.

Key elements of the Strategic Perspective, as reported in the SUNDAY TIMES last week, are fears that the SADF [South African Defense Force], SAP [South African Police] and the public service may destabilise any future dispensation they perceive as negative to their interests.

It suggests that not only may the question of job security, pensions and a general amnesty need to form part of a negotiated settlement, but also that a government of

national unity after the adoption of a constitution "in which the ANC and NP [National Party] are the main players," may be necessary.

This closely parallels the view put forward by Mr. Slovo in his article, which warned of the potential for a "counter-revolution following a major transformation" from the ranks of the army, police and public service.

Mr. Slovo advised a general amnesty for the future and the protection of existing public service job contracts, and suggested a "sunset" clause "which would provide for compulsory power-sharing for a fixed number of years in the period immediately following the adoption of the constitution."

The "sunset" clause comes in for the most scathing comment from Dr. Jordan, who is a committed socialist but not a member of the SACP [South African Communist Party], and an ANC National Executive Committee member. He has previously clashed in public debate with Mr. Slovo.

Under the heading Happy Trials to You or Riding into the Sunset Together?, Dr. Jordan argues that long-held ANC goals aim for not only the creation of a democratic state, but also the dismemberment of the racist state.

"It is these organs of white minority state power that we are now being told should not be tampered with to enable the liberation movement and the regime to ride blissfully into the sunset together.

"We would keep in place a public service that has no interest in serving the mass of the oppressed who are the ANC's constituency; keeping in place a public service that will do everything to undermine the democratic government; and keep under arms the agency that can ensure the democratic dare not touch that public service when its disloyalty is uncovered.

"A national liberation movement that did that (would) not be riding into the sunset, it would be building its own funeral pyre!"

He criticises the leadership of the ANC for arriving at the new strategy without internal discussions, and questions whether the government of President F.W. de Klerk has "arrived at the seminal political decision that it must give up power."

"The violence betrays that; its negotiations position betrays that; its clinging to its alliance with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] betrays that."

Dr. Jordan says the ANC and government entered negotiations with "diametrically opposed immediate and long-term objectives ... one or other party to the dispute must go under."

"Negotiations, in such a situation, are ... aimed at liquidation of one of the antagonists as a factor in politics. This should determine the alliance's entire approach to negotiations."

Dr. Jordan says the ANC is deviating from its long-term position that negotiations are part of a multi-pronged strategy, to making them the only strategy. "The unwarranted elevation of negotiations to the ANC's primary strategy has the unfortunate outcome of reorienting the movement away from confrontation with the enemy to a search for common ground."

Commenting on the "deep-seated pessimism" that runs through the Strategic Perspective document, he warns that appeasing the security forces could see those who seek to destabilise taking "courage from such leniency."

Mandela Say Groups Must 'Get House in Order'

MB0811122592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954
GMT 8 Nov 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "Speech of the President of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, at the Funeral of Reggie Hadebe, Deputy Chairperson of the Natal Midlands Regional Committee of the ANC: November 7, 1992]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] There are some in our country who seek to project the Zulu speaking people as lovers of war and violent conflict. They are trying to create a situation in which this great people become identified with death itself.

We must stand up and challenge these false and insulting images. We must speak up so that all may hear and say that the Zulu people love peace and value life.

Throughout their known history they have never resorted to weapons of war for terrorist purposes. When they took up arms it was for a just cause. That is the true meaning of the Battle of Isandlwana. That is the true meaning of the military uprising that Bambatha led which ended in the Nkandla Forest.

Today, there is no cause more just than the struggle to end the criminal system of apartheid and transform South Africa into a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist country.

This is the cause to which great leaders of our people such as John Langalibalele Dube, Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Josiah Gumede and Chief Albert Luthuli dedicated their lives. It is for the victory of this cause that they would have been willing to take up arms.

Never would they have visited their wrath on the black victims of the system of white minority domination. Neither should we, who call ourselves their followers, direct our anger away from the system of apartheid, unleashing it instead against our own people whose only desire is freedom, peace and a better life.

In this regard, we need to recall the clarion call made by Pixley Ka Seme at the founding of the ANC 80 years ago when he said that "we must bury the demon of tribalism".

Those who try to ride on the backs of tribalism today should know, as Seme knew, that they sit on the back of a demon which will take them down a road of conflict and immense suffering. We call on them to abandon this destructive course.

The day of freedom draws ever nearer, thanks to the struggle that the millions of our people, including the heroic masses of this province, have waged, sometimes under the most difficult conditions.

How soon we will attain our liberation will depend on what we ourselves do. The campaign of murder which has claimed the life of Reggie Hadebe does not take us closer to our goal. It serves to postpone our own emancipation.

To save lives and liberate ourselves sooner rather than later, we must bring the carnage to an end. The killings must stop and stop today and not tomorrow#

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute and our respects to our leaders and the leaders of the Zulu people, from Shaka to King Goodwill Zwelithini.

We urge his majesty, King Zwelithini, in an earnest appeal to him to use his power to lead us in a determined effort to end the killing of his people, be they Zulu or Venda, Sotho or Xhosa, Shangaan or Ndebele, be they black or white, young or old.

We trust that his majesty will note our concern and respond to our plea. His contribution to the restoration of peace will earn him the everlasting gratitude of all our people and those in the rest of the world who wish us well.

We also appeal to all traditional leaders in kwaZulu to support his majesty in his search for peace. We call on them in their own right as leaders of our people to ensure that those they lead and serve should stop killing one another.

They should also create the conditions which will allow for people to express their political preferences without hindrance and without this resulting in violence.

The whole country draws great inspiration from the example set by the people of Mpumalanga and the leaders of both the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC in this area. We congratulate this community for stopping the killings and for creating an atmosphere in which everyone can live in conditions of peace, and engage in the process of rebuilding what had been a shattered community.

We also welcome and would like to use all the authority at our command to encourage local initiatives taken in other areas of Natal and elsewhere in the country to bring together people from various organisations, in the interests of peace.

We also call on the South African Government to discharge its responsibilities to all our people by acting

without fear or favour to stop the murderers, regardless of their political affiliations or their station in life.

There can be no more excuses for the failure to protect the lives and property of the people. The need for various political organisations to meet to help resolve the conflict cannot be used as a shield to justify the absence of vigorous government action to end the violence.

We also address a special appeal to the police to carry out their duties as any police force anywhere else in the world would. By law, you bear the first responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

Throughout our country, the people would like to see a situation where you as policemen and women become loved and admired members of our society. All of us look forward to the day when all our communities will be pleased to cooperate fully with you to ensure peace in our localities.

You must act in such a manner that no longer should it be said that you are part of the problem rather than part of the solution. Our own doors are open for you to come into our midst to work out practical measures to ensure proper and impartial policing and to remove the atmosphere which results in our seeing one another as enemies.

We extend the same call to all the Armed Forces in our country. We say that it is only freedom and democracy that will guarantee a better life for all of us. You, as the police and the Army, must therefore lend all your weight to the process of the transformation of our country into a non-racial democracy.

This means that you must not only be the keepers of the peace. You must take pride in carrying out this mission and strive to be seen to accomplish it, as a token of your commitment to serve all the people of our country.

We take this opportunity once more to welcome the international observer missions both to our country and to this solemn occasion. We are confident that as they get to understand better the challenges that face us, they will take all necessary measures to enhance their own capacity to help us.

Various accusations have been levelled against the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], that this formation of heroic men and women has turned its weapons against the people.

But I know it as a matter of fact that neither its commanders nor any of its combatants who are loyal to the cause of the people can ever be driven to carry out acts of banditry against the very people whom Umkhonto we Sizwe was formed to serve.

There can be nobody who carries the proud title of a combatant of Umkhonto we Sizwe who would carry out acts of terror against the people. If there are some who have done so, by that act they have defined themselves as no longer members of the people's army.

Let the matter be clear once and for all that we will never allow it that anybody should, in the name of the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe, carry out acts of violence against the people, whatever the political affiliation of the people concerned.

We can never seek to become the government of South Africa by climbing to that position on the corpses of the innocent people of our country. If we were to embark on this criminal path we would deserve the condemnation of all our people and the whole world and lose our very right to exist.

It must also be clear to all self-defence or self-protection units that their task is to protect the people and not to wage war against the people. These units must understand that they are not secret societies or underground groups.

They must be openly accountable to the communities in which they are based, deriving their legitimacy from their acceptance by the people as their true defenders, enjoying the support of the people as a result of their correct behaviour.

I would also like to inform this gathering and our country as a whole that the leadership of the ANC has taken various decisions intended to help us focus more sharply and continuously on the continuing crisis facing us in this province.

Among other things, we have therefore established a special sub-committee of the National Working Committee on Natal and decided that the next meeting of our National Executive Committee will be held in Natal.

It is vitally important that we continue from where Reggie Hadebe left off and ensure that the ideals he was working for come to fruition.

We therefore support the proposal that a special meeting of the Natal-kwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee convenes as a matter of urgency. Given the crisis that confronts us, we also endorse the suggestion that such a meeting should also be attended by members of the National Peace Accord Executive Committee, the National Peace Secretariat and members of the international observer missions.

From its deliberations should emerge a set of emergency interim measures that would be binding on all participants, aimed at addressing the violence that has engulfed this region. We believe that no one who loves peace can oppose this serious proposal which is directed solely at saving the lives of our people.

Apart from addressing this question with the immediacy it deserves, the meeting we are suggesting could also lay the basis for various bilateral meetings as well as prepare for the meeting of signatories of the National Peace Accord which will also have to be convened without undue delay.

Comrades and friends:

Whatever the origin of the current wave of violence, we are all caught in the spiral it has generated. This calls for careful, honest and critical self-examination of ourselves as individuals and as organisations. Each organisation is duty bound to put its house in order.

This is no longer the time for finger-pointing and mutual recrimination. It was not our quarrels that will bring about peace but our cooperation in rooting out the scourge of violence. Such cooperation will not be brought about by the [word indistinct] pre-conditions but by working together to create a climate which will allow us to address all problems facing the country, in conditions of peace.

The struggle for peace is not a prerogative of leaders only. It is a challenge that faces all our people in their entirety. We therefore call on everybody in all walks of life to engage in the common effort to secure an end to the violence. Let all of us consider ourselves members and activists of a common front of the people of South Africa for peace and democracy. [passage omitted]

ANC Angry Over Hostels, Weapons 'Deadlock'

MB0811135092 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Nov 92 p 4

[Report by David Breier: "ANC Anger Over Hostels Deadlock"]

[Text] The future of negotiations hangs in the balance as the ANC [African National Congress] accuses Government of renegeing on agreements to fence hostels and ban the public display of weapons.

This week Government and Transvaal provincial authorities said that the fencing of hostels was not practical in view of opposition by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

Public marches by IFP supporters carrying "cultural weapons", headed by its leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have also marked the weeks since the summit.

The September 26 summit between President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela agreed to the fencing of violent hostels by next Sunday and a ban on the public display of weapons within weeks.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma told the Sunday Star that these developments threatened the next round of bilateral talks due to be held on November 22.

Macozoma claimed the Government was using the IFP as a strategy to renege on agreements by saying that unless Buthelezi approved, they could not be carried out.

Any agreements between Government and ANC at the next round of talks would be equally meaningless as the Government will allow the IFP to veto them, Macozoma added.

In addition, the ANC also suspected the Government had followed a deliberate strategy regarding releasing political prisoners.

Freeing Barend Strydom and Lucky Malaza had been a ploy to set public opinion against the release of further political prisoners.

ANC Journal on Role of Mass Action

MB0811195892 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English November 92 pp 12-13

[Report by a correspondent: "Mass action: Towards an integrated strategy"]

[Text] The on-going review of the Campaign for Peace and Democracy continues to bring out valuable lessons. Among the questions that have arisen is how to ensure organisational growth and an integrated approach to each campaign. A correspondent reports.

Mass action must be part of our response to the problems we face: this has been one of the lessons emerging from the review of the Peace and Democracy Campaign.

The actions of the past five months have brought definite gains to the democratic process as a whole. The regime has been forced to concede demands such as the release of political prisoners, a sovereign Constituent Assembly, hostel security and banning dangerous weapons. These are real achievements that should be claimed and properly celebrated. But a serious liberation movement needs to examine broader questions about organisational gains from a given battle and how to take the whole struggle forward.

Organisers from all parts of the country report greater cohesiveness and renewed enthusiasm in the branches. But is this confined to activists or does it permeate the communities within which they work? Are there concrete advances in terms of membership and links with the masses?

"In my branch," says Walter Sisulu, member of the Orlando West branch and Deputy President of the ANC [African National Congress], "when there are no marches there is no enthusiasm to do anything else, like house-to-house recruitment and voter education. Many marches have taken place but the branch does not seem to grow. It does not show any qualitative development."

How should the actual qualitative development of an organisation manifest itself?

The starting point is the nerve-centre, the branch. Is it growing in terms of membership? Is it having meetings and how are they conducted? Is it developing new cadres, etc? But beyond that, the real life of the branch should manifest itself in the ability to lead the community, expressing its aspirations and being accepted as the leader of a wide spectrum of forces in the locality. In the

current situation, a crucial factor becomes constant links with the people in preparation for the coming Constituent Assembly elections.

Mass action cannot be seen as wholly successful if it does not help to develop local structures to meet these requirements.

There is also the danger that campaigns can be distorted by the glorification of one form of action. For instance, the campaign for free political activity stands at risk of being fetishised into a series of marches on the centres of bantustan despotism.

Marches on these capitals are certainly a necessary feature of this campaign and need to be properly prepared for. But like all other campaigns, the demand for free political activity should be approached in an integrated way.

In planning any campaign, the following steps should be considered:

- identifying the issue or grievance around which the campaign revolves;
- determining the variety of actions necessary to achieve the demands;
- working out the balance and inter-relation among the various forms of action.

There has been a welcome attempt to follow this approach in so far as free political activity in Bophuthatswana [Bop] is concerned. But much more still needs to be done. It is partly the reason why the march to Mmabatho had to be postponed to December.

The demands for free political activity are clear: the right of the ANC and other organisations to operate in the territory; freedom of expression and association; repeal of repressive legislation and signing of the National Peace Accord by the administration; also Bop should accept Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] decisions, including the principle of reincorporation and the consequences it entails.

The march to Mmabatho is seen as the culmination of a variety of activities. Firstly, exposing the facts about repression throughout South Africa and internationally. Secondly, local initiatives by branches and exposure of any repression that ensues.

Thirdly, bringing the pressure of National Peace Committee structures and international monitors to bear on the administration. Lastly, all possible efforts to engage the administration and avoid any loss of life when actions are undertaken.

On 20 October an attempt was made to meet the Mmabatho administration. The meeting did not take place because the despots rejected the participation of the regional structures.

Attempts are still being made to get them to accept the reality that local and regional problems cannot be

addressed without the participation of structures affected. Besides, they cannot be allowed to dictate to the ANC how its delegation should be constituted.

The lesson arising from this is that much more pressure is needed to bring the despots to their senses. Structures in Rustenburg in the Western Transvaal and Thaba Nchu in the OFS [Orange Free State] were planning to have local marches as part of this pressure. A campaign against institutions which bankroll these administrations is also in the pipeline.

But what is also clear is that energies cannot be expended by dealing with these administrations only. After all, Pretoria is where real power lies. De Klerk must be made to feel the cost of allowing his employees to behave in this way.

[We have no money]

The unfolding Asinamali Campaign is also based on this approach. The campaign will be among the key activities of the Tripartite Alliance before Christmas. South Africans are facing increasing hardships brought about by retrenchments, high prices especially of food, discriminatory pensions, the drought and so on.

Organisers involved have identified the following activities as part of the campaign:

- Protest Actions: marches, pickets and occupations aimed at supermarkets, control board offices, rent offices, pension offices etc.
- Mass education: workshops and other activities to explain the reasons behind the hardships.
- Negotiations at various levels: with government departments around issues of VAT, drought and poverty relief; through the various forums set up such as on housing, electrification and drought; with exploitative traders, local rent officials, pension officials; with the private sector food industry at national level to make their structures democratic.
- Building of structures: organisers are being encouraged to build structures which go beyond that of the Tripartite Alliance; and, in drought stricken communities, to establish relief structures to access funding.

The ANC and its allies need to guard jealously their right to mass action. They should, however, also ensure that this valuable weapon is used strategically and to maximum effect. It should form part of broader initiatives to achieve the demands put forward.

8, 9 November Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0911134992

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Army Linked To Civil Cooperation Bureau—"The rot in the SA Defence Force [SADF] has now spread so deeply,

is so pervasive, that not even the most dedicated efforts at cover-up are succeeding," declares Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 8 November in a page 20 editorial. However, the David Webster inquest provided a breakthrough with the admission by General Eddie Webb, former head of special forces, "that he had known of assassination plots by the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB], the army's semi-privatised Tontons Macoute. The army can now be directly linked to the monstrous actions the CCB undertook during the 'dirty war' against opponents to the P.W. Botha regime in the late 1980s. The only question remaining is to what level in the defence force and government does complicity extend." Therefore, if the SADF's professionals want to "rise above the mire" they will have to "take the lead in demanding a purge of all those connected with this despicable past. The army's reputation is now at the lowest in its history: it no longer has a right [preceding word in italics] to expect anybody to believe it. That cannot be the basis for creating a defence force able to meet the demands of the future."

THE STAR

No Reassurance on Police Cell Deaths—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 November notes that official plans to check recurring deaths in prison cells "are hardly reassuring." The first "tardy response" to a disturbing pattern of fatalities was the appointment of 12 retired magistrates to investigate. "Now a police general has been added to their number, and 24 other generals instructed to visit police cells at any time. No names have been disclosed so far." THE STAR believes an "independent investigation" is needed, since "watchdogs drawn from the same system that puts prisoners in jail are unlikely to allay public alarm."

BUSINESS DAY

Right U.S. Decision on Punitive Tariffs on EC Exports—"On the premise that a just war can be fought with memos as well as with missiles, the U.S. decision to apply punitive tariffs to selected EC exports is the right one," maintains a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 November. "The U.S. position deserves support because it is part of a broader attack against government involvement in the markets. By zeroing in on EC subsidies to oilseed farmers, the U.S. action is effectively targetting the whole interventionist apparatus of the EC's common agricultural policy (CAP)—which has been renowned for years as a glorified hand-out for France's farmers. In gunning for the CAP, the U.S. is striking a blow for all who would see world trade in agricultural products stripped of its subsidies, quotas and marketing boards. And in this crusade, South Africa has a prominent interest."

SOWETAN

Self-Defense Units Access To ANC Arms Caches—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 November comments on remarks by the head of the South African Army, Lt.Gen. George Meiring, that the ANC military wing "has made available to so-called 'Self Defence Units' [SDU] its arms caches and that a reign of terror can be expected. It is widely known that SDUs in most black areas are non-existent. If the general's allegation is to be taken at face value, he should, at the very least, report it to the Goldstone Commission for investigation. The general's intelligence, however, has proven to be suspect in the past and we doubt whether much will come of the charges."

Angola

Pik Botha Declared 'Persona Non Grata'

MB0711062392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0602 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Some 15 South African aircraft are providing logistical support to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and are keeping southern Angola's air space under constant surveillance. This report comes from Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, who also accuses South Africa of infiltrating the Buffalo Battalion in northern Angola to support UNITA's armed operations.

Minister Pedro van Dunem has said South Africa planned UNITA's entire operation after seeing that that party had lost the September elections. The Angolan foreign minister has declared Pik Botha persona non grata. From now on, Pik Botha will not be allowed on Angolan territory.

The Angolan foreign minister has been on an official visit to Brazil for the last week. He accused UNITA of launching military operations in northern and southern Angola with the aim of balkanizing our country. Foreign Minister van Dunem says he does not believe the United Nations has the capacity to mobilize enough troops to fully demilitarize UNITA or to neutralize its armed operations. Pedro de Castro van Dunem affirmed that the Angolan Government is preparing to confront the problems that UNITA has caused with the encouragement of South Africa. He added the Angolan Government is willing to do everything in its power to halt the actions of those forces acting against the interests of the Angolan people.

Minister van Dunem also denied reports that Angola had requested military aid from Brazil. The Angolan foreign affairs minister said Angola has only requested food and medicine aid from Brazil.

RSA Support for UNITA, Weapons Supply

'Aggression,' Clinton Support

MB0711122892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1212 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Report on statement by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem in Brazil; date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem has said political dialogue in Angola will only resume after parties have been demilitarized and electoral results accepted. Minister Pedro van Dunem was in Brazil until 5 November, where he said the Angolan Government wants to return to dialogue, and to the normal democratic process. As conditions for doing so, Angolan Foreign Minister van Dunem listed the full observance of the Bicesse Accords,

which provide for the demilitarization of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the acceptance of electoral results.

The minister of foreign affairs accused South Africa of supporting UNITA, and he made it clear that Angola will not let South African aggression—through the support it has given to UNITA—go unpunished. Speaking in Brazil, Minister Pedro van Dunem had this to say:

[Van Dunem] "That support [words indistinct] given to UNITA means direct aggression. We will have to respond in some way to the aggression South Africa is waging against our people. Furthermore, there are patriotic forces in South Africa that are interested in a democratic settlement to the problems in the region. I am referring to patriots in the African National Congress [ANC], who must exert the necessary pressure inside South Africa to ensure that the South African regime will not (?attack) [words indistinct] and then UNITA will have no support, and it will not be able to resist much longer."

[Announcer] Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, who said the people will neutralize UNITA's militarist tendencies, added Bill Clinton will not support Savimbi. He also assured that UNITA will be demilitarized.

[Van Dunem] "If UNITA fails to do so, obviously there will be no conditions for holding the second round of elections, and UNITA will continue to resort to war policies. UNITA has to be demilitarized. If it does not agree to demilitarize voluntarily, it will have to be forced to do so, and the Angolan people are willing to continue working toward the establishment of all conditions that will permit the specter of war to be removed once and for all from our country."

"Well, I hope UNITA will reconsider its position [words indistinct] with the people, thereby creating the premises needed for the establishment of peace. I do not believe that UNITA has the conditions to be able to make war [words indistinct] because UNITA's natural allies will no longer be able to continue helping. In the United States, elections have dictated defeat for George Bush, who was one of UNITA's principal supporters, and a personal friend of Jonas Savimbi. We are fully convinced that the democratic Clinton administration will not continue to assume Bush's stance. By the same token, South Africa will continue to face internal problems arising from the very evolution of the situation, and obviously we will work to ensure that [words indistinct] will no longer be in the position to continue giving support to UNITA."

Luanda on RSA Weapons Flights

MB0711123892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1210 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Sources close to the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) have said that Angolan air space was systematically violated by South African aircraft between 29 October

and 2 November. The aircraft used were Hercules C-130, Puma helicopters, and other aircraft that went on more than 50 flights in the direction of Jamba, a part of Angolan territory that remains under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Those aircraft were carrying assorted heavy and light war materiel, ammunition, and other logistical equipment.

Statements 'Diversionary Ploy'

MB0711134092 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] In Jamba this morning, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] political observers reacted to statements made by the Futungo de Belas' foreign minister in Brazil whereby South African aircraft were providing military assistance to UNITA. The observers said that those statements are nothing but a diversionary ploy designed to cover up warmongering plans which include the intervention of foreign mercenaries. The political observers alerted the international community to yet another dangerous maneuver that the Luanda government has embarked upon to the detriment of the Bicesse Accords.

UN Officials: Air Space Not Violated

MB0811192892 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1800 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] At a meeting between government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives here in Jamba today, UN officials have rejected the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime's allegations about the supposed airlifting of war materiel to Jamba. After talks with verification teams at UNITA-controlled airports, the observers concluded there had been no movement of aircraft violating Angolan air space before, during, or after the period claimed by the chief of the General Staff of the MPLA-PT regime's forces, so there was no reason for the government to be confused about aircraft carrying illusory war materiel.

A UNITA official said at the end of the meeting that such allegations are only intended to mislead the Angolan and international communities [words indistinct] Second Lieutenant (Jose Ipinza Sanza Pati).

UNITA Reportedly Signs 'Armistice'

MB0711140292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The situation in the city of Benguela is still very uncertain for the majority of its residents, who do not believe in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] peace promises. The city of Benguela was subjected to intense infantry and artillery crossfire for five days. Those exchanges of fire wounded or killed more than 1,000 civilians. The war in Benguela

Province also resulted in the destruction of various production units and shops. The war was waged by UNITA soldiers against police forces and UNITA was defeated.

UNITA was forced to request an armistice or see its men crushed by the people's fury. That armistice was signed at the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [Unavem-2] headquarters in Lobito on 5 November. It was signed by UNITA Provincial Delegate Pedro Kachiumbo, Angolan Police Superintendent Espirito Santo, General Antero Vieira, of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], and General Paz, of the now defunct People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

Luanda Curfew Lifted 7 Nov

MB0711140692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[("Communiqué" issued by the Angolan Police General Command; place and date not given)]

[Text] In view of the removal of the causes for the curfew in Luanda Province from 1930 to 0600 between 2 and 7 November, the Angolan Police General Command hereby informs all citizens that curfew will be lifted as of 7 November.

The Angolan Police General Command would, however, like to call on the residents of Luanda to remain duly vigilant, to cooperate with the forces of law and order, and opportunely report to the police any violations or disturbances of public order. People must also avoid unnecessary travel at night.

UN Officials on Fighting Countrywide, Looting

MB0711074792 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] United Nations officials in Angola say there is fighting across the country. One official has told REUTER NEWS AGENCY that to all intents and purposes Angola is in a state of war. Latest reports say that opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops have captured six towns, including the major center of Caxito about 60 km from the capital, Luanda.

Officials have also complained of chaos and looting in Luanda and in the provinces. The World Food Program Fillipe Poirot says looters have got away with at least 1,000 tonnes of food supplies, more than 10 percent of UN stocks. An official of the UN Children's Fund says UNITA supporters have looted or burned more than \$150,000 worth of desperately needed medical supplies. The officials have asked the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government to protect convoys and warehouses.

UNITA Condemns Spanish, Cuban Intervention

**MB0811193192 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 1900 GMT 8 Nov 92**

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] condemns the intervention of the Spanish and Cuban Governments, as well as of other mercenary forces seriously committed to supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party government for the elimination of real Angolan opposition at large, and UNITA in particular.

UNITA 'Gaining Ground' in 'Civil War'

**MB0711194692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 92**

[Text] Hope for a peaceful settlement in Angola is fading as full-scale civil war rages throughout the country. Heavy artillery and tank battles are raging within 70 km of the capital, Luanda, with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gaining ground as they fight their way across the country. Estelle Pienaar [SABC reporter], spoke by phone to one of the South African diplomats still in Luanda, Gary Scullan:

[Begin recording] [Scullan] At this stage it is still very tense in the streets. The curfews are being applied very strictly, and there's great concern about the UNITA advances around Luanda.

[Pienaar] Has any fighting been reported from the city itself?

[Scullan] There are tracers going off at night still, but there has been no general or heavy fighting in the city at all.

[Pienaar] What about the airport. Is the airport still open for evacuations?

[Scullan] Yes, the airport is still open for evacuation, and it appears that the Red Cross are in town at the moment, and they are trying to get back to it as many personnel as possible, but (?says) the air traffic is very, very quiet, besides the evacuation planes.

[Pienaar] Can you give us an indication—we've also heard rumors here that Angolan TV is showing, continuously showing, the mutilated bodies of UNITA generals killed in Luanda. Is that true?

[Scullan] Yes, it is true, and it's very disturbing to see at this stage exactly how the Angolan Television is taking advantage of the situation, and the footage that we are seeing is unlike footage we've seen anywhere else. It is quite awful and quite dreadful to see exactly what is being shown on Television.

[Pienaar] In Pretoria the office of the State President declined to comment today on reports that President F.W. de Klerk, has been approached to act as mediator between the warring parties, and to chair a meeting

between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Previously Pretoria and Cape Town had been suggested as possible venues for such a meeting, the security situation in Luanda making it unlikely that Dr. Savimbi would travel to the capital to meet President dos Santos. UN officials said the Angolan Government had not yet responded to the offer. A spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in Pretoria today South Africa would not in any way obstruct efforts to install democracy in strife-torn Angola, nor help its former ally, UNITA, to take power by force. This follows unconfirmed reports from Angolan Radio, quoting Angola's foreign minister, Pedro de Castro van Dunem, as saying Pretoria was providing logistical and armed support to UNITA. Van Dunem is also quoted as saying Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha had been declared persona non grata, and would no longer be allowed on Angolan soil. [end recording]

UNITA Troops Said Heading to Zaire Border

**MB0811072992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Nov 92**

[Text] Reports from Cabinda Province say that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is moving some 700 troops toward the Angola-Zaire border. Zaire is presumably involved in the movement of those troops. The Cabinda government has sent a delegation to Zaire for talks with the Zairian authorities. Meanwhile, the Cabinda Province government has warned the Zairian authorities that it will react strongly should the Angolan border be violated.

Chivukuvuku Says Talks Agreement 'Close'

**MB0811123592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Nov 92**

[Text] Abel Chivukuvuku, foreign affairs secretary for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], believes that a meeting between President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi will not resolve fully the Angolan disputes. Interviewed by JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Chivukuvuku said that the face-to-face meeting between Dos Santos and Savimbi could result in a message of tranquility and trust, though the most important thing would be to find a formula to end tension once and for all. Chivukuvuku said that the commissions created to prepare the meeting between the head of state and the UNITA leader were close to an agreement, but the outbreak of war in the capital resulted in a complete loss of what had been achieved.

Foreign Travel for All Males Over 16 Banned

**MB0811201692 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Nov 92**

[Text] All Angolan males over 16 are forbidden to travel abroad. Quoting Francisco Neto, director of the Angolan

Emigration and Borders Department, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper reported today that the department's functionaries are implementing that order without exception.

Ban Rescinded

MB0911081592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] In a contact with Radio Angola, the Angolan Emigration and Borders Directorate has said all Angolan citizens needing to travel abroad can do so, except those upon whom the competent legal organs have placed restrictions. The Angolan Emigration and Borders Directorate was clarifying a report put out by certain media organs in the wake of the period of closure of Angolan air space.

As the public knows, that closure was forced by incidents in the Angolan capital. The Angolan Emigration and Borders Directorate explained that now that security conditions in the capital have improved, and that Angolan air space has been reopened, Angolan citizens are free to travel abroad.

Madagascar

Federalist-Government Agreement Reached

EA0811141192 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in French 1625 GMT 4 Nov 92

["Mahambo Declaration" issued by the "government," in Mahambo on 31 October]

[Text] Worried about the threat of civil war and tribal conflicts that are being fostered by hardline attitudes and intolerance, worried about the deterioration of the economy and [words indistinct], conscious of the fact that dialogue is helpful and necessary to solve the present situation, taking note of federalist moves which have not been given due prominence in the media so far, Prime Minister Guy Willy Razanamasy on behalf of the government and Toamasina federalist leaders have agreed on the following measures of appeasement at the end of working meetings held on 29, 30, and 31 October in Mahambo:

1. Until the institutions of the third republic are in place, the transfer of [government] employees—officers and others—is henceforth suspended except when this is a clear requirement for a person's job.
2. The federalists intend to offer their effective participation in the whole election process, notably in the physical preparation of the elections at all territorial levels and including the control of electoral rolls and election results.
3. Those who signed the present declaration acknowledge that it is necessary to widen the scope of these meetings to the national level as quickly as possible.

Signed in Mahambo on 31 October by Prime Minister Guy Willy Razanamasy, Ministers Mamy Rajaobelina and Roger Vony, and by the following federalist leaders: (Arthur Besy), most senior member, and members Adrien Dahy, Victor Sikonina, Jose Vianney, Eugene (Mangalaza), Bako (Raveroson), Etienne (Razafindihibe), Henri [name indistinct], and Marthe Lekamisy.

Malawi

Ntaba Confirms 100 Opposition Members Arrested

MB0711084092 London BBC World Service in English 0330 GMT 7 Nov 92

[From the "African news" program]

[Text] [Words indistinct] organization. The ruling Malawi Congress Party, headed by President Banda, is the only recognized political group. In a BBC interview, the public secretary of the Congress, Mr. Pitakuti Ntaba, accused Aford [Alliance for Democracy] of behaving like one. [sentence as heard] He said it was trying to win legal recognition by registering as a company without declaring its aims and objectives.

Earlier, Mr. Ntaba told journalists that people buying membership cards for Aford will be arrested, and confirmed that more than 100 had already been detained. The leader of Aford, Mr. Chakufwa Chihana, was arrested in April, and is awaiting trial on sedition charges for calling for political reform in Malawi.

Mozambique

Renamo Worried About Frelimo 'Maneuvers'

MB0711165692 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 7 Nov 92

["Declaration" issued by Afonso Dhlakama, president of Mozambique National Resistance, in Gorongosa on 7 November]

[Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is creating a strange situation aimed at thwarting all the efforts that have been made within the framework of the establishment of democracy in our country. It is clear that Frelimo is opposed to democracy. It does not make sense that, in the wake of the recent appeal made by Mr. Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary general's special representative, whereby both sides should stop all military operations—offensive or defensive—Frelimo should continue to launch attacks in a show of contempt for the United Nations, the supreme body responsible for the supervision and control of the General Peace Accord.

I, Dhinkama, president of Renamo, am very worried about Frelimo's maneuvers because I know that they are designed to achieve five goals.

First, to force Renamo to mount counterattacks against Frelimo in order to provoke a resumption of the war in the country.

Second, to thwart all plans aimed at holding free and fair elections, thus preventing the Mozambican people from voting for their leaders.

Third, the continuation of the Frelimo regime and its rule by force in order to gain time to repress the Mozambican people as has been the case in the past 17 years of independence.

Fourth, the continuation of war is very important to Frelimo because it is through war that Frelimo manages to receive foreign aid in money and in goods. More than 75 percent of that aid has been diverted by the Frelimo leaders who would lose their privileges if the war ended.

Fifth, to deprive Renamo of the merit and recognition it enjoys internationally.

Finally, I appeal to the international community and all peace- and democracy-loving countries to make efforts to impress on Frelimo the importance of democracy and peace for the Mozambican people.

Burkina Faso**Foreign Minister on U.S. Ambassador,
Accusations****Denies Involvement in Liberia**

AB0611230592 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Statement by External Relations Minister Thomas Sanou in Ouagadougou on 6 November—recorded]

[Text] [Sanou] We heard about this American decision through the media, but I must tell you, first thing, that we (?actually) have not been officially informed through the appropriate channels, that is, by the U.S. ambassador [words indistinct]. We are therefore waiting for the necessary elements to be presented in the right form so that we can understand the situation.

What I can tell you is that (?concern) has been expressed [words indistinct] in the form of an accusation that we are involved militarily in the Liberian conflict. It is therefore (?an allegation). We have on several occasions outlined our position on this issue, reiterating that Burkina Faso was in no way involved in the supplying of the fighting currently raging in Liberia because, first of all, we do not believe in a military solution to the conflict. It is really curious, but we have been noticing for some time now that each time an important event happens in Liberia, the United States invariably accuses our country. This is not new to us. Without trying to find out if others involved are treated the same way, it is our duty to clarify a certain number of points. Concerning our position toward this conflict [words indistinct]. We have always said that we do not believe in a military solution. We have always been opposed to the biased way this issue was handled, the designations made in advance about who is guilty or believing that annihilation of one of the Liberian factions would result in a peaceful solution in Liberia. We do not believe in this at all.

We had an opportunity to make our position known when the Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] was being created. The way ECOMOG was created [words indistinct] we expressed our reservations, noting that right from the beginning it contained elements of ineffectiveness and division within the Economic Community of West African States. These elements have to be considered in their historical context in order to assess what ECOMOG's real role is.

Developments in the situation have proved us right. There has been a constant and clear derailment in the Liberian problem. This was due perhaps to the lack of professionalism on the part of ECOMOG, but it can also be attributed to our inability as developing nations to launch a genuine peacekeeping force. We believe that peace is needed to explain certain things, and in addition, aspects of the issue must be taken into consideration since some well-known states, and often named,

participating in the ECOMOG peacekeeping force maintain and (?train) troops. Can that force have any credibility. I think that [words indistinct].

It is considered that at a certain time, only [words indistinct]. Perhaps it is giving a little too much honor to our country to believe that it has the military operational capacity—both in arms and men—to effectively face the 10,000 men of ECOMOG, but let us not exaggerate. That is our way of seeing things. [Words indistinct] if this position that prevented the war mongers to go all out has brought about an intolerable interference on the part of some of our partners. Once again, we say that the elements for assessment and accusation are still with the United States and as soon as they given them to us, we shall give them all [words indistinct] for the national and international opinion.

Meanwhile, we think that the present state of our relations with the United States is not quite related to the Liberian issue, maybe just some aspects of it. This, however, no reason for our cooperation level, which was reasonable some 10 years ago, to drop to a relatively lower level. I think the reasons for this may lie somewhere else [words indistinct] go back. The question is, does Burkina Faso, given the present state of affairs, really constitute a danger for the United States?

Once this question is asked, I think the [words indistinct] can answer it. Having said this, we believe that there are problems other than this, or sometimes problems can arise at any given time, but we hope that through dialogue and consultations we will be able to restore relations with the United States to normal. This is our point of view. Once Burkina Faso has been informed about the problems, we shall find solutions to them.

U.S. 'Finger Pointing'

LD0611210592 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Washington is very concerned about the fighting in Liberia. This time, the Washington authorities are clearly expressing their dissatisfaction with the countries who support Taylor. Thus, the American ambassador to Burkina Faso has been recalled for consultations and Washington has let Burkinabe authorities know that the arrival of their new ambassador to the United States was not desirable just yet. [passage omitted]

There is ostensible surprise on the Ouagadougou side. The Burkinabe Foreign Affairs Minister Thomas Sanon goes as far as to criticize this stand by the United States, which, according to him, consists in pointing the finger at Burkina Faso. He was explaining his view when interviewed by Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Sanon] We were surprised to see the United States invariably pointing the finger at Burkina Faso whenever something happens at this level.

[Boisbouvier] According to some information, there are reports of Burkinabe soldiers fighting alongside Charles Taylor's fighters particularly within artillery ranks....

[Sanon, interrupting] We have no knowledge of Burkinabe soldiers there at this time. In 1990, when Samuel Doe was still in power, in order to strengthen Charles Taylor's forces Burkina sent soldiers. But this is over. There has been a withdrawal, a total withdrawal. [as heard]

[Boisbouvier] Is it true that arms destined for Charles Taylor's rebels continue to transit through Ouagadougou?

[Sanon] Those who make such charges must provide proof. This is a question I cannot answer. Proof of this must be provided.

[Boisbouvier] Do you deny that arms transit through Ouagadougou?

[Sanon] In what way? How? We do not have a coastline. Is it by plane, by land, by sea? We know nothing. I would like to have some details in order to prove our involvement or not in this business. [end recording]

On Role of ECOMOG

LD0811203192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] The United States recalled its ambassador to Burkina Faso and criticized Ouagadougou for allowing arms meant for Charles Taylor to transit through Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso's position was therefore sought during the Abuja summit. In fact, having strongly criticized the role in Liberia of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], Burkina Faso has changed its position and even spoke of the possibility of providing a contingent for ECOMOG. The Burkinabe Foreign Minister Thomas Sanon explained this position to Murielle Pomponne:

[begin Sanon recording] We totally agree on the enlargement of the group, and this is a situation that we can envisage in very precise conditions and with the [words indistinct] in this direction, in other words that ECOMOG should keep to the role of intervention that it was given, that it should, in the best conditions possible, ensure that the cease-fire is respected, and therefore carry out the task of confining troops to barracks, and take part in the supervision of elections, along with the OAU and the United Nations. We are not adopting a rebel's position in our relations with ECOMOG. We are a member country of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. We simply want to harmonize our positions on ECOMOG's specific aims, and I think that there were very frank and direct discussions on this subject in Abuja, so we have no reason to behave as rebels—if you want to use this term—where the new

impetus which, it could be said, was created in Abuja is concerned. Abuja could therefore act as a warning to everybody—Charles Taylor and the other factions, and even the countries in ECOWAS. [end recording]

Minister on Abuja 'Mini-Summit'

AB0811085992 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] The mini-summit of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Follow-Up Committee on Liberia, ended yesterday in Abuja, Nigeria. After about four hours of discussions behind close doors, the heads of state reaffirmed their commitment to the Yamoussoukro IV accords. Thus, the meeting stressed the need for a cease-fire which must come into force by 10 November; the disarmament and encampment of the warring factions; and the holding of legislative and presidential elections within the next three months. Burkina Faso, which took an active part in the Abuja meeting, has reaffirmed through its foreign minister its willingness to participate in the search for peace in Liberia. Listen to Minister Thomas Sanou as he talked to our reporter Godfroy Bazie:

[Begin Sanou recording] The Abuja summit was a success because it has achieved progress in the search for peace in Liberia. Indeed, the brotherly and frank discussions have confirmed the repeated suggestions made by Burkina Faso, namely, the need for an immediate cease-fire; the reaffirmation of the role of ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] as a neutral buffer force; the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV accords, in particular, the encamping and the disarmament of all warring factions without exception; and the holding of free and democratic elections.

Thus, Burkina Faso supports the final communique which, in particular, called for ECOMOG to be extended to all ECOWAS member-states, so as to strengthen its capability in achieving its mission of maintaining peace and neutrality, as well as for the United Nations to be associated in the peace process in Liberia. So, we are calling on all the warring factions, in particular the National Patriotic Force of Liberia of Mr. Charles Taylor, to stop all hostilities and to be committed to the search for a peaceful and democratic solution to the Liberian problem.

Ladies and gentlemen, Burkina Faso has once again shown its commitment to a peaceful solution to the Liberian conflict through its positive contribution at this summit. [end recording]

Ghana

OAU Group Says Elections 'Free,' 'Fair'

AB0711130092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 92

[Text] The OAU observer group to Ghana's presidential election says the election has been conducted in a free and

fair atmosphere. A statement issued in Accra today by the group said during its rounds, the team noticed some isolated incidents. In a few cases, some voters' names were not on the register. In some parts of Kumasi and Ho, there were some delays in opening some polling stations. The statement added that on revisiting the same polling stations later in the afternoon, it was observed that there were no queues and assurance was given by both polling officers and party agents that the process had gone on smoothly. The statement said there were also some transport problems and shortage of personnel. Notwithstanding these problems, the group said the whole electoral process was conducted in a free and fair atmosphere.

Rawlings Urges Unity, Cooperation

*AB0811061392 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Nov 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Ghanaian Head of State Jerry Rawlings had been keeping quiet ever since his victory. But now, he has spoken out in public, as Ben Ephson reports in this report from Accra:

Ghana television yesterday gave extensive coverage to a visit by Jerry Rawlings to the Brong Ahafo region in western Ghana. He told the hundreds of people who had converged at Sunyani airport to meet him that the NDC's [National Democratic Congress] last Tuesday [3 November] was a vindication of all that his PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government had worked for. Rawlings said it is a vindication of the tenacity, the truth, and integrity with which we have worked. Speaking later with representatives of the Brong Ahafo chiefs, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings called on leaders of the political parties who lost the elections to abandon their antagonistic posture and work with him in the interest of the country. He said the NDC's victory is a victory for all Ghanaians and he noted that party politics should not divide us. And I hope those opposed to us would wise up quickly.

The president of the Brong Ahafo regional house of chiefs, Nana Adu Gyamfi-Ampem, said that in a context like a presidential election, those who lose, initially act out of shock and emotion and he called on Rawlings to try and bring them back on course in the most humane way. Chief Gyamfi-Ampem told Rawlings to consider everyone as your subject who has a role to play in the development of the nation. The chief then advised the defeated candidates to get over their defeat quickly and to cooperate in nation building. [passage omitted]

Unknown Group Claims Responsibility for Bombings

AB0811180792 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The police have reported that three explosive devices have been set off within Accra and Tema since last Thursday [5 November]. The first one took place on Thursday at the complex housing the CDO [Civil Defense Organization] and MOBISQUAD [expansion unknown] offices of the former Builders' Brigade Camp. On Friday morning, another device went off in one of the toilets at the Kotoka international airport terminal building. Last night, the Tema district office of the GHANA NEWS AGENCY was the target, when an explosive device was thrown at the fenced wall causing some damage to the wall and shattering some windows.

According to police sources, damage in all cases had been slight causing no casualties. Hitherto, an unknown group calling itself, (?FARIGAN) [expansion unknown], left a note at the GHANA NEWS AGENCY claiming responsibility and saying that its aim is to overthrow the government of Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings. Police say they have launched investigations into these terrorist activities and it is learned that military ballistic experts are examining the remains of the devices.

In a related development, a poultry farm near Kumasi, owned by Mrs. Annan, wife of Mr. Justice D.F. Annan, PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member, was vandalized by unidentified persons during curfew hours on Thursday night. According to the police, during the raid on the farm, located at Asuoyeboah, a quantity of eggs and chickens were stolen.

In the Cape Coast district, security men have been put on the alert to check all acts of vandalism in the municipality. The Cape Coast municipal secretary and chairman of the area security committee, Mr. Sam P. Yalley, told a meeting of some party members and newsmen at Cape Coast yesterday that the decision followed reports that some members of a political party were planning to burn down the Kotokroaba market. According to the reports, the party members were seen distributing red arm bands. They also planned to hold a demonstration against the results of the presidential election. Mr. Yalley said following the reports, he went round the municipality at night and saw a crowd at Kotokroaba market although there was no wake keeping in the vicinity. He dispersed them after warning them that any action on their part to disturb the peace or destroy public property will be drastically dealt with. Mr. Yalley said he convened a meeting of all the political parties to see how best they could help maintain peace in the area, but only members of the National Democratic Congress and the National Convention Party turned up. The security committee has therefore warned all the political parties in the municipality to desist from using provocative language or inciting their members to cause damage to property. Mr. Yalley said the committee has enough security men to deal with the situation and that any act of lawlessness would not be countenanced.

Authorities To Press Ahead With Elections

AB0811223592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last week's presidential elections in Ghana have left plenty of bad feeling in their wake. Head of State Jerry Rawlings won an outright victory. But opposition parties claimed that there had been widespread fraud. A curfew has been imposed on the town on Kumasi after riots there and opposition parties have announced that they would boycott parliamentary elections scheduled for December 8, unless a voters' register was introduced. But as Ben Ephson reports in this fax from Accra, it seems the authorities are determined to press ahead with the elections any way:

Mr. Justice Josiah Ofori-Boateng [executive chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission] has ruled out the possibility of the December 8 parliamentary elections being postponed. He said the new constitution which was approved by referendum last April has to come into force by early January 1993. Postponing the elections, he said, would mean a delay in implementing the Constitution. Justice Ofori-Boateng went on to say that it would be illegal for the Electoral Commission to take any action which would go against the will of the people as expressed through the referendum.

Commenting on the demand of the opposition parties that there should be a new voters' register before the December 8 elections, he said it was out of the question, because such a register could not be ready before January 1993.

Liberia

Alleged ECOMOG Strategy Cable Aired

AB0711134192 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 7 Nov 92

[Alleged Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group "Confidential Report M1 No. 1859/77/16/92"—read by studio announcer]

[Text] Transmitted message from Warship NNS Ekpe, commanded by Lt. Commander A.S. Olakeye. Message received by Navy Captain R.O. Amuba at 4 a.m. on Tuesday 27th October 1992. Message decoded and for ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Communities Desk, Military Section, Minister of Defense, and all Service Chiefs.

We are still expecting request of additional 2,000 men which we expect will come from 23rd and 32nd Battalions. The late arrival of the two battalions had not enabled us to move northeast of Liberia. The front of incursion had been taken care of. The head of state of Sierra Leone brought a personal note from our head of state to help in attacking the rebels. We have to delay the action until we are able to tackle troops deployment.

The commanders of serving nation met late on Monday night and reviewed the war situation. There is no cause for alarm. The arrival of additional two naval warships NNS ("Enyimirri") commanded by Commander P.O. Ebhalome and NNS Ofiom captained by Commander S.B. Alabi had done a good job. They launched naval Operation Odion which had seen the destruction of Gbarnga and the six neighboring towns.

I want you to send NNS Aradu, the blue water force. It could stay over the sea without being detected; what we need now is distance shelling. At the commanders meeting, we decided to have chemical war with Charles Taylor troops. We can't trust the Armed Forces of Liberia. It was from their end that two rocket fall into Liberia [as heard]. Our decision was to ask the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Green Beret, and other Liberian Troops to clear off and to allow us to finish the war.

Operation Odion, which was mainly naval operation, had four Alpha Jets participating when the battalions arrived with Guinean and Ghana troops coming on. We have what we called Operation 120 Hours. 120 Hours is five days shelling with the troops moving in. We decided to be on light operation to draw Charles Taylor in and know his strength.

The four cardinal Operation for the 120 Hours shelling will begin from troops fighting from Sierra Leone end and concentrate on Rebels facing Sierra Leone.

We hope to use Guinea (?and) to come in. The Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] zone will be difficult but we have decided to create a buffer zone by creating a zone to take off.

The Operation 120 Hours will start when the additional troops arrive. Tentatively, we hope to start on Tuesday 3rd November when the whole world's attention will be on American Presidential election. If Rawlings scraps through the election, which we hope he will, he had promised 2,000 more men, and two naval ships, more evidences are coming up on the total involvement of Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Libya. That is not to worry us. The morale of the troops of all the countries are high. We have improved the allowances of the troops to 150 dollars a day. America has supplied information on a lot of targets which have helped in the operation.

I am sure the operation desk has been anxious about how well we have operated. Another ship with arms and 120 mercenaries posting on fish trawlers has been arrested. All the crew are Arabs with different nationals [as heard]. More evidence shows they are Iraqis. The American military attache....[station becomes unmonitorable]

NPRA Release Hails Clinton Election

AB0711203192 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government has congratulated Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton for his ascendancy to the U.S.

Presidency. An Information Ministry release says the just ended elections held in America under a conducive political atmosphere show that there is an effective political machinery in America which should be emulated by countries of the Third World participating in true democracy. The NPRA government expressed its hope that under a new chapter of political leadership under Mr. Clinton, the United States, Liberia's traditional friend, will play a positive role in helping to restore peace in the country rather than sitting on the fence and allowing the situation to deteriorate as has been the case during the 12 years of past Republican rule under President George Bush.

At the same time, an Information Ministry source has expressed surprise at blame shifted on President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of Libya by the outgoing Bush administration, accusing both countries of supporting the NPRA government in its popular uprising against ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy], AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], and the Black Berrets. The Ministry said Presidents al-Qadhafi and Compaore are not involved in the Liberian conflict and should not be held responsible for miscalculated and double standard games of countries like Guinea, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and other countries of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], who are playing under the guise of peacekeeping.

The NPRA government recalls that on several occasions, appeals were made to the U.S. Government by the Liberian people for direct involvement in the restoration of peace in the country, but such appeals landed on deaf ears. However, the Information Ministry observed that within the less than 60 days left for the Bush administration, pressure is being exerted on the NPRA government to give in to the ECOWAS intervention forces in a partial manner to which the Liberian people are not prepared to accept.

The release said as a traditional friend, the Bush government [as heard] would set a better record in the Liberian crisis by amicably resolving the Liberian crisis with all parties to the conflict rather than taking sides. The information release concluded that the NPRA government remains open to genuine dialogue that would bring about lasting peace and participatory democracy, but no amount of pressure or bullet shooting would make her compromise the sovereignty of Liberia.

Taylor Says 'Popular' Uprising Not Anti-American

AB0711205092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The Liberian leader, President Charles Gankay Taylor, says the people's popular uprising launched in Liberia three years ago is not anti-American. The statement by President Taylor comes in reaction to what he described as lies by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]

commanders that NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] has Iraqis, Libyans, Burkinabe, and Irish Republican Army fighting against the West African imposition force ECOMOG. President Taylor said the accusation which was contained in a secret document by the Nigerian-led forces in Liberia, is intended to carry the United States against the people's revolution.

The Liberian leader said Liberia and the United States Government and people have an inseparable tie and that the NPFL has no desire, whatsoever, to endanger the tie that exists between the two countries. Accordingly, President Taylor has called on the United States Government to send in its investigators to verify the claims by ECOMOG that foreign nationals are fighting for the NPFL in the current military campaign in Monrovia to wipe out enemy forces of the people. President Taylor said, and we quote him: We are prepared to open all of our military installations to the United States to investigate these lies against us.

NPRA Denies Holding Americans Hostage

AB0711210292 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says no American citizen is being held hostage in greater Liberia. At the same time, the government has invited human rights organizations and international press to visit greater Liberia to ascertain for themselves whether Americans are being hostage. An Information Ministry release says such announcement of hostage keeping is part of a series of propaganda by enemies of the Liberian revolution, designed to paint an ugly picture of President Taylor and the gallant men and women of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia].

Abuja ECOWAS Mini-Summit Decisions Viewed

AB0811201992 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] The Abuja ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] meeting on Liberia has been bogged down to differences on how to ensure peace in Liberia. The host of the meeting, Nigeria's military leader Ibrahim Babangida, was calling for the renewal of ECOMOG's [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] mandate to include the strengthening of ground forces to wage an all-out war against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. But the ECOWAS chairman, President Nicephore Soglo of Benin, coolly brushed aside suggestions of an all-out war against the NPFL. Babangida and his allies at the conference tried to manipulate other Francophone countries, which are sympathetic to the genuine cause of the NPFL. Although Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso attended the meeting, they rejected any idea of sending additional troops to Liberia.

While this issue was being discussed, according to our sources in Abuja, the commanders of countries with troops in ECOMOG were meeting separately to decide military strategies against the peaceful people Liberia who are deciding a chemical warfare against [sentence as heard]. Reports say with signs of a great setback at the meeting, the foreign ministers of countries hostile to the NPFL hurriedly met and instructed Abass Bundu [ECOWAS executive secretary] to patch up a communique calling for a cease-fire in Liberia by Tuesday [10 November] and the imposition of sanctions on the NPFL.

But the foreign minister of Burkina Faso condemned this move, saying: It is illogical for all of the West African leaders to go against the NPFL. While denying his country's support for the NPFL, the Burkinabe foreign minister said ECOMOG must admit that it has miserably failed in Liberia.

Although ECOMOG, which was supposed to be a peace-keeper in Liberia, has been directed to fight the NPFL, the Abuja summit did not deal with this issue. The meeting also failed to address the problem of Amos Sawyer's three armies—the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and the Black Berets.

These questions, according to our news commentator, will have serious bearings on any calls for any cease-fire unless the various armed groups and ECOMOG are cleared off the way. The NPFL has repeatedly clarified that it is not at war with ECOMOG, but it is waging a campaign to save Liberia from ULIMO's destruction.

Nigeria

Security Measures on Border With Cameroon
AB0611182892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, if any Cameroonians decide to run away from the troubles in northwest Cameroon and cross the border into neighboring Nigeria, they could have a hard time of it. It seems the Nigerian authorities are getting ready for them and that the Cameroonians will be thoroughly screened. From Maiduguri in northern Nigeria, Enua Buala telexed this report:

Security measures are being beefed up by the Nigerians in towns on the border with Cameroon. Immigration and customs personnel have been armed with rifles and at least 30 extra officers have been sent to each immigration post. A mass influx of Cameroonians into Nigeria is now being anticipated because of the trouble in northwestern Cameroon.

Immigration officials at the towns of Banke and Kirua in Bornu State have been warned that some Cameroonians may attempt to enter Nigeria by force. There are already reports that some Cameroonians have arrived in the

country. An inspector of immigration told me in Maiduguri today that although main roads into Nigeria from Bamenda have been blocked, some Cameroonians had managed to cross into the northeast of the country. He told me that about 20 Cameroonians are presently being interrogated by immigration officials in Maiduguri.

The Nigerian Government has announced that after 21 November, any illegal immigrants in Nigeria will be rounded up and deported back to their country of origin.

Babangida Criticizes Taylor Backers

AB0711160192 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Text] Nigeria has warned the supporters of Charles Taylor against the futility and criminality of their actions in Liberia. President Ibrahim Babangida said today that those countries which provided support to the Liberian rebel leader were as much culpable as Charles Taylor himself for the homicide of thousands that have lost their lives in the senseless war. General Babangida maintained that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord which had been hailed by the international community remained the viable basis for the peaceful resolution of the Liberian crisis. He regretted, however, that Charles Taylor had been the one man who had consistently stood against the realization of the agreement and which involved a cease-fire, encampment, disarmament, and elections.

The Nigerian leader said that he would now see Charles Taylor as a man who had no respect for democracy and the freedom of choice that is the God-given right of the Liberian people. President Babangida emphasized that Charles Taylor represented the madness that all should really abhor and condemn.

[Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English, in the same 1500 GMT 7 November broadcast says the following: "President Ibrahim Babangida has put forward a five-point proposal to end the protracted fighting in Liberia. They include enlargement of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to involve troops from all ECOWAS countries and an immediate cease-fire which entails the encampment and disarmament of all warring parties in ECOMOG [as heard]. Others are the endorsement of sanctions against Charles Taylor by the UN Security Council, the fixing of a date two months from the cease-fire, the holding of democratic elections, and the invitation of the OAU and the United Nations to monitor the elections. ["President Babangida made the proposals today in Abuja while addressing an ECOWAS summit on the Liberian crisis. General Babangida explained that contribution of troops by all ECOWAS, especially the friends of Charles Taylor, would underscore the trust and confidence which Taylor claims he needed to comply with the Yamoussoukro Accord. He noted that the sanctions decision which was now in force must receive the approbation and endorsement of the Security Council to prevent outside groups from sending military weapons to any warring faction in Liberia."]]

Sierra Leone

Army Mounts Big Sweep in Kono District

AB061110692 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Nov 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The scare that rebels in eastern Sierra Leone gave the Army recently has set them on their mettle. The rebels invaded the diamond-rich district of Kono, capturing a number of towns and villages. It took some time for the Army to turn the tide and regain control. Now according to the Army chief of staff, Jusu Gottoh, his soldiers are mounting a big sweep through the area, with house-to-house searches in what sounds like a difficult time for the local civilian population. From Freetown, Victor Silver telexed this report:

Sources close to the security apparatus here indicate that though the Kono District is now safe, the Army was not

taking any chances and is going all out to make a clean and thorough sweep of the area. Security personnel suspect that the rebels must have been given shelter by disgruntled elements in the region before the attack. Now the Army is determined to get to the bottom of things. Army sources have revealed that in the drive against pockets of infiltrating rebels, certain game hunters have organized themselves into vigilante groups to track down rebels who may not know the geography of the terrain they wish to attack.

In another development, security checkpoints throughout the country have been reduced but are now being manned by special forces trained in the job of surveillance. This is to put a stop to persistent complaints reaching the authorities in Freetown of harassment and undue delays at these checkpoints. The reduction in the number of checkpoints has been greatly welcomed by the general public, especially those engaged in roadside commercial activities.

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